

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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Esmerlyn Diaz, *on behalf of herself and others*
similarly situated in the proposed FLSA
Collective Action,

Case No.:

Plaintiff,

Jury Trial Demanded

- against -

COMPLAINT

Chimi Mundo and Restaurant Corp., Chimi
Mundo Lounge, Inc., Chimi Mundo on Wheels,
Inc., and Maria Leonardo,

Defendants.

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Plaintiff Esmerlyn Diaz (“Plaintiff” or “Diaz”), on behalf of herself and others similarly situated, by and through the undersigned attorneys, Levin-Epstein & Associates, P.C., upon personal knowledge as to herself and upon information and belief as to others, brings this complaint against Defendant Chimi Mundo and Restaurant Corp., Chimi Mundo Lounge, Inc., Chimi Mundo on Wheels, Inc. (collectively, the “Corporate Defendants”) and Maria Leonardo (the “Individual Defendant”, and together with the Corporate Defendants, the “Defendants”), and states as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit seeking recovery, for herself and all other similarly situated individuals, against Defendants’ violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.* (“FLSA”), and violations of Articles 6 and 19 of the New York State Labor Law (“NYLL”) and their supporting New York State Department of Labor regulations.

2. Plaintiff seeks injunctive and declaratory relief and to recover unpaid minimum wages, overtime wages, liquidated and statutory damages, pre- and post-judgment interest, and

attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to the FLSA, NYLL, and the NYLL's Wage Theft Prevention Act ("WTPA").

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this case pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216 (b), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1337, and has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims under the NYLL pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

4. This Court has federal question jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because Plaintiff's claims arise under the FLSA.

5. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), because all events relevant to this action occurred in this District, and the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims herein alleged took place in this District.

THE PARTIES

PLAINTIFF ESMERLYN DIAZ

6. Plaintiff Diaz was employed as a waitress, cleaner, and general worker at Defendants' restaurant known as "Chimi Mundo" located at 9805 Atlantic Ave. Queens, NY 11416.

7. Plaintiff Diaz was employed as a non-managerial employee at Chimi Mundo from on or around June 2022 through and including December 20, 2022.

8. At all relevant times, Plaintiff has been an employee within the meaning of Section 3(e) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(e).

DEFENDANT CHIMI MUNDO AND RESTAURANT CORP.

9. Upon information and belief, Defendant Chimi Mundo and Restaurant Corp. is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon

information and belief, it maintains a principal place of business at 9805 Atlantic Ave. Queens, NY 11416 and alternate addresses at: 106-11 97th Ave., Jamaica, NY 11416, c/o Maria Leonardo.

10. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Chimi Mundo and Restaurant Corp.: (i) has had and continues to have employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods and services for commerce and handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person and (ii) has had and continues to have an annual gross volume of sales of not less than \$500,000.00.

11. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Chimi Mundo and Restaurant Corp. was and is a covered employer within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and, at all times relevant to this Complaint, employed employees, including Plaintiff.

12. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Chimi Mundo and Restaurant Corp. was and is an employer within the meaning of the 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and NYLL Section 190(3), and employed employees, including Plaintiff.

13. Defendant Chimi Mundo and Restaurant Corp. possessed substantial control over Plaintiff's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

14. Defendant Chimi Mundo and Restaurant Corp. had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, control the terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff's services.

DEFENDANT CHIMI MUNDO LOUNGE, INC.

15. Upon information and belief, Defendant Chimi Mundo Lounge, Inc. is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information

and belief, it maintains a principal place of business at 9805 Atlantic Ave. Queens, NY 11416 and alternate addresses at: 106-11 97th Ave., Jamaica, NY 11416, c/o Maria Leonardo.

16. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Chimi Mundo Lounge, Inc.: (i) has had and continues to have employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods and services for commerce and handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person and (ii) has had and continues to have an annual gross volume of sales of not less than \$500,000.00.

17. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Chimi Mundo Lounge, Inc. was and is a covered employer within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and, at all times relevant to this Complaint, employed employees, including Plaintiff.

18. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Chimi Mundo Lounge, Inc. was and is an employer within the meaning of the 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and NYLL Section 190(3), and employed employees, including Plaintiff.

19. Defendant Chimi Mundo Lounge, Inc. possessed substantial control over Plaintiff's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

20. Defendant Chimi Mundo Lounge, Inc. had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, control the terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff's services.

DEFENDANT CHIMI MUNDO ON WHEELS, INC.

21. Upon information and belief, Defendant Chimi Mundo on Wheels, Inc. is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon

information and belief, it maintains a principal place of business at 9805 Atlantic Ave. Queens, NY 11416 and alternate addresses at: 106-11 97th Ave., Jamaica, NY 11416, c/o Maria Leonardo.

22. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Chimi Mundo on Wheels, Inc.: (i) has had and continues to have employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods and services for commerce and handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for commerce by any person and (ii) has had and continues to have an annual gross volume of sales of not less than \$500,000.00.

23. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Chimi Mundo on Wheels, Inc. was and is a covered employer within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and, at all times relevant to this Complaint, employed employees, including Plaintiff.

24. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Chimi Mundo on Wheels, Inc. was and is an employer within the meaning of the 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and NYLL Section 190(3), and employed employees, including Plaintiff.

25. Defendant Chimi Mundo on Wheels, Inc. possessed substantial control over Plaintiff's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

26. Defendant Chimi Mundo on Wheels, Inc. had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, control the terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff's services.

DEFENDANT MARIA LEONARDO

27. Defendant Maria Leonardo is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business within this judicial district during the relevant time period.

28. Defendant Maria Leonardo is sued individually and in his capacity as an owner, officer and/or agent of the Corporate Defendants.

29. Defendant Maria Leonardo possesses or possessed operational control over the Corporate Defendants, or controlled significant functions of the Corporate Defendants.

30. Defendant Maria Leonardo determined the wages and compensation of employees, including Plaintiff, established the schedules of employees, maintained employee records, and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

31. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant Maria Leonardo was and is an employer within the meaning of the 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and NYLL Section 190(3), and employed employees, including Plaintiff.

DEFENDANTS CONSTITUTE JOINT EMPLOYERS

32. Defendants own, operate and/or control Chimi Mundo.

33. The Individual Defendant possesses operational control over the Corporate Defendants, possesses an ownership interest in the Corporate Defendants, and controls significant functions of the Corporate Defendants.

34. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

35. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

36. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, and

are Plaintiff's (and all similarly situated individuals') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 et seq. and the NYLL.

37. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff and/or similarly situated individuals.

38. Upon information and belief, the Individual Defendant operates the Corporate Defendants as either an alter ego of himself, and/or fails to operate the Corporate Defendants as legally separate entities and apart from himself, by, among other things:

- a. failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate the Corporate Defendants as separate and legally distinct entities;
- b. defectively forming or maintaining the Corporate Defendants, by among other things failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records;
- c. transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants;
- d. operating the Corporate Defendants for his own benefit as the majority shareholder;
- e. operating the Corporate Defendants for his own benefit and maintaining control over them as closed corporations or closely controlled entities;
- f. intermingling assets and debts of their own with the Corporate Defendants;
- g. diminishing and/or transferring assets of the Corporate Defendants to protect his own interests; and
- h. other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

39. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and NYLL.

40. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, control the terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff's services.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

41. Plaintiff and other similarly situated individuals are individuals who have worked for Defendants in similarly-titled, hourly paid position, during the statutory period.

42. Plaintiff and other similarly situated individuals all shared similar job titles, training, job descriptions and job tasks, during the statutory period.

43. Plaintiff was an employee of Defendants.

44. Plaintiff was employed as a waitress, cleaner, and general worker at Chimi Mundo, from on or around June 2022 through and including December 20, 2022.

45. Plaintiff's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

46. From approximately June 2022 through and including September 2022, Plaintiff worked six (6) to seven (7) days per week as follows: Sunday through Thursday from approximately 7:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. (*i.e.*, 9 hours per day), and Friday and Saturday from approximately 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (*i.e.*, 12 hours per day) for a total period of approximately 60 to 69 hours during each of the weeks, respectively.

47. From approximately October 2022 through and including December 20, 2022, Plaintiff worked four (4) days per week as follows: Sunday through Thursday from approximately 7:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. (*i.e.*, 9 hours per day), and Friday and Saturday from approximately 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (*i.e.*, 12 hours per day) for a total period of approximately 42 hours during each of the weeks, respectively.

48. From approximately June 2022 through and including December 20, 2022, Defendants paid Plaintiff a flat salary of \$80 per day.

49. Plaintiff regularly worked for the Defendants in excess of forty (40) hours a week but never received an overtime premium of one and one-half times her regular rate of pay for those hours.

50. At all relevant times, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of unlawfully appropriating Plaintiff's, and other tipped employees', credit card tips and made unlawful deductions from Plaintiff's and other tipped employees' wages.

51. At all relevant times herein, Defendants only distributed cash tips to Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals.

52. Credit card tips were required to be distributed to non-tipped managers at Chimi Mundo, *to wit*: the Individual Defendant.

53. As the owner and manager of Chimi Mundo, the Individual Defendant should not have taken a share of Plaintiff's, and all similarly situated individuals', tips.

54. The employer-mandated tip sharing scheme imposed on Plaintiff and other waitresses is not customary.

55. The employer-mandated tip sharing imposed on Plaintiff was not reasonable.

56. Defendants did not establish, maintain, and preserve records as required by law, or did not make any such records available to Plaintiff or other participants in the mandated tip sharing scheme, that included: (1) a daily log of the tips collected by each employee on each shift, whether in cash or by credit card; (2) a list of occupations that the employer deemed eligible to receive tips through tip sharing; (3) the shares of tips that each occupation was scheduled to receive from tip sharing; and (4) the amount in tips that each employee received from the tip share

by date.

57. Defendants did not post in a conspicuous place notices issued by the Department of Labor about wage and hour laws, tip appropriations, or illegal deduction provisions.

58. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiff to all other similarly situated employees.

59. No notification, either in the form of posted notices, or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff regarding wages are required under the FLSA or NYLL.

60. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff a statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

61. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff of Plaintiff's rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL § 195(1).

62. At all relevant times, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff at the rate of one and one-half times their hourly wage rate for hours worked in excess of forty per workweek.

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

63. Plaintiff brings the First and Second Claims for Relief as a collective action pursuant to FLSA §16(b), 29 U.S.C. §216(b), on behalf of all non-exempt persons (including but not limited to waitresses, cleaners, and general worker) employed by Defendants on or after the date that is three years before filing of the Complaint in this case, as defined herein ("FLSA Collective Plaintiffs").

64. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and FLSA Collective Plaintiffs are and have been similarly situated, have had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and are and have been subject to Defendants' decision, policy, plan and common policies, programs, practices, procedures, protocols, routines and rules willfully failing and refusing to pay them at the legally

required wages for all hours worked. These claims of the Plaintiff are essentially the same as those of the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs.

65. The First and Second Claims for Relief are properly brought under and maintained as an opt-in collective action pursuant to under FLSA §16(b), 29 U.S.C. §216(b). The FLSA Collective Plaintiffs are readily ascertainable. For purpose of notice and others related to this action, their names and addresses are readily available from the Defendants. Notice can be provided to the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs via first class mail to the last address known to Defendants

66. Plaintiff reserves the right to re-define the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs prior to notice or collective certification, and thereafter, as necessary.

FIRST CLAIM
(FLSA – Unpaid Minimum Wages, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*)

67. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

68. Defendants willfully and intentionally failed to compensate the Plaintiff with the applicable minimum hourly wage in violation of the FLSA, 29 U.S. Code § 206.

69. Defendants have failed to make a good faith effort to comply with the FLSA with respect to compensation of Plaintiff.

70. Due to Defendants' violations of the FLSA, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, is entitled to recover from Defendants, jointly and severally, their unpaid minimum wages and an equal amount in the form of liquidated damages, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of the action, pursuant to the FLSA, all in an amount to be determined at trial. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

SECOND CLAIM
(FLSA – Unpaid Overtime Wages, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*)

71. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

72. At all relevant times to this action, Plaintiff is a covered, non-exempt employee within the meaning of the FLSA.

73. Defendants were required to pay Plaintiff one and one-half (1 1/2) times the regular rate at which Plaintiff was employed for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek pursuant to the overtime wage provisions set forth in the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 207, *et seq.*

74. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff the overtime wages to which he is entitled under the FLSA.

75. Defendants willfully violated the FLSA by knowingly and intentionally failing to pay Plaintiff overtime wages.

76. Due to Defendants' willful violations of the FLSA, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, is entitled to recover his unpaid overtime wages, liquidated damages, reasonable attorney's fees and cost of the action and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest.

THIRD CLAIM
(NYLL – Unpaid Minimum Wages, N.Y. Stat. § 650 *et seq.*)

77. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

78. Defendants willfully and intentionally failed to compensate the Plaintiff with the applicable minimum hourly wage in violation of the NYLL §650 *et seq.*

79. Defendants have failed to make a good faith effort to comply with the NYLL with

respect to compensation of Plaintiff.

80. Due to Defendants' violations of the NYLL, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, is entitled to recover from Defendants, jointly and severally, their unpaid minimum wages and an equal amount in the form of liquidated damages, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of the action, in an amount to be determined at trial, pursuant to the NYLL § 663.

**FOURTH CLAIM
(NYLL – Unpaid Overtime Wages)**

81. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

82. Plaintiff is covered, non-exempt employee within the meaning of the NYLL and supporting New York Department of Labor ("NYDOL") Regulations.

83. Under the NYLL and supporting NYDOL Regulations, Defendants are required to pay Plaintiff one and one half times the regular rate of pay, which shall not be less than the minimum wage, for all hours they worked in excess of forty.

84. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff the overtime wages to which he is entitled under the NYLL.

85. Defendants willfully violated the NYLL by knowingly and intentionally failing to pay Plaintiff overtime wages.

86. Due to Defendants' willful violations of the NYLL, Plaintiff is entitled to recover his unpaid overtime wages, liquidated damages, reasonable attorney's fees and cost of the action and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest.

**FIFTH CLAIM
(NYLL – Spread-of-Hours Pay)**

87. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

88. Defendants willfully failed to pay Plaintiffs additional compensation of one hour's pay at the basic minimum hourly wage rate for each day during which the Plaintiffs' shifts spread over more than ten (10) hours.

89. By Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs spread-of-hours pay, Defendants willfully violated §650 *et seq.* of the NYLL and violated the supporting NYDOL regulations, including, but not limited to, 12 N.Y. C.R.R. §146-1.6.

90. Due to Defendants' willful violations of the NYLL, Plaintiffs are entitled to recover an amount prescribed by statute, liquidated damages, reasonable attorney's fees and cost of the action and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest.

**SIXTH CLAIM
(NYLL WTPA– Failure to Provide Wage Notices)**

91. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

92. The NYLL and the WTPA require employers to provide all employees with a written notice of wage rates at the time of hire.

93. In violation of NYLL §195 (1), Defendants failed to furnish to Plaintiff at the time of hiring, or whenever their rate(s) of pay changed, with a wage notice containing the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other, allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer in accordance with NYLL §191; the

name of the employer; any “doing business as” names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer’s main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address, if different; the telephone number of the employer, and anything otherwise required by law.

94. Due to Defendants’ violations of NYLL §195 (1), Plaintiff is entitled to recover his liquidated damages, reasonable attorney’s fees and cost and disbursement of the action, pursuant to the NYLL §198 (1-b).

**SEVENTH CLAIM
(Violation of the Wage Statement Provisions of the NYLL)**

95. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

96. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with a statement listing each of the following the dates of work covered by the payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; the number of regular hours worked; the number of overtime hours worked, as required by the NYLL § 195(3).

97. As a result of Defendant’s violation of the WTPA, Plaintiff is entitled to damages of at least \$150 per week during which the violations occurred.

**EIGHTH CLAIM
(NYLL – Unlawful Deductions from Tips)**

98. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

99. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff’s employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651.

100. New York State Labor Law § 196-d prohibits any employer or his agents, including owners and managers, from demanding or accepting, directly or indirectly, any part of the gratuities received by an employee, or retaining any part of a gratuity, or any charge purported to be a gratuity, for an employee.

101. Defendants unlawfully misappropriated a portion of Plaintiff's tips that were received from customers.

102. Defendants knowingly and intentionally retained a portion of Plaintiff's tips in violations of the NYLL and supporting Department of Labor Regulations.

103. Plaintiff was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**NINTH CLAIM
(Unlawful Wage Deductions Under the FLSA)**

104. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates all foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

105. Defendants have made unlawful deductions and required kickbacks from Plaintiff's wages, including but not limited to, deductions from Plaintiff's gratuities.

106. The deductions made from Plaintiff's wages have not been authorized or required by law.

107. The deductions made from Plaintiff's wages have not been expressly authorized in writing by Plaintiff, and have not been for Plaintiff's benefit.

108. Through their knowing or intentional efforts to permit unauthorized deductions from Plaintiff's wages, Defendants have willfully violated the FLSA. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35.

109. Due to Defendants' willful violations of the FLSA, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants the amounts of any unlawful deductions, liquidated damages as provided for by

the FLSA, reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, respectfully requests that this Court enter a judgment:

- a. authorizing Plaintiff at the earliest possible time to give notice of this collective action, or that the Court issue such notice, to all persons who are presently, or have up through the extent allowable under the statute of limitations and including the date of issuance of court-supervised notice, been employed by Defendants as nonexempt employees. Such notice shall inform them that the civil notice has been filed, of the nature of the action, of their right to join this lawsuit if they believe they were denied minimum wages and premium overtime wages;
- b. certification of this case as a collective action pursuant to the FLSA;
- c. issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), to all similarly situated members of the FLSA opt-in class, apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to assert timely FLSA claims and state claims in this action by filing individual Consent to Sue forms pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and appointing Plaintiff and his counsel to represent the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs;
- d. declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of the FLSA, the NYLL and the NYDOL regulations;
- e. declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of the FLSA, the NYLL and the NYDOL regulations;
- f. declaring that Defendants violated the notice statement pay provisions of the NYLL and WTPA;
- g. declaring that Defendants violated the tip theft provisions of the NYLL and the NYDOL regulations;
- h. awarding Plaintiff unpaid minimum wages;
- i. awarding Plaintiff unpaid overtime wages;
- j. awarding Plaintiff unpaid gratuities;
- k. awarding Plaintiffs unlawfully deducted wages;
- l. awarding Plaintiff liquidated damages in an amount equal to the total amount of

- wages found to be due;
- m. awarding Plaintiff statutory damages as a result of Defendants' failure to furnish accurate wage notice pursuant to the NYLL;
 - n. awarding Plaintiff pre- and post-judgment interest under the NYLL;
 - o. awarding Plaintiff reasonable attorneys' fees and the costs and disbursements of this action; and
 - p. Such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
January 9, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Joshua Levin-Epstein
Joshua Levin-Epstein
Jason Mizrahi
Levin-Epstein & Associates, P.C.
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4700
New York, New York 10165
Tel: (212) 792-0046
Email: Joshua@levinepstein.com
*Attorneys for the Plaintiff and proposed FLSA
Collection Action Plaintiffs*